

VENEZUEAN RESOLUTION REGARDING TERRORIST LUIS POSADA CARRILES

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. On Wednesday, June 15, 2005, Representative DENNIS KUCINICH met with legislators from Venezuela who presented him with a resolution that passed in the Venezuelan legislative assembly regarding the terrorist Luis Posada Carriles.

The following is a translation of that resolution.

Non Official Translation

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA—RESOLUTION EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME TRIBUNAL OF JUSTICE REQUESTING THE EXTRADITION OF LUIS POSADA CARRILES

CONSIDERING

That on October 6, 1976, a Cubana de Aviacion airplane was victim of an abominable terrorist act over the island of Barbados, exploding in mid-air and resulting in the death of its passengers and crew;

CONSIDERING

That among the victims were 57 Cuban nationals, 24 of which were members of the Cuban National Fencing Team who had recently emerged victorious in the Fencing Championships of Central America and the Caribbean, held in Caracas, Venezuela; alongside 11 Guyanese students and 5 Korean students;

CONSIDERING

That material responsibility for the condemnable terrorist act was linked to Venezuelan nationals Heman Ricardo and Freddy Lugo, and that a consequent investigation determined that the sinister plan was hatched in Caracas, under the direction of Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada Carriles, a Cuban-Venezuelan, who from 1967 served in an official capacity in various police forces, including as the Chief of the Explosives Brigade of the Division of Intelligence and Prevention Services (DISIP), known by the alias "Commissar Basilio;"

CONSIDERING

That the commission of this crime affected traditional relations between the countries linked to the events, and could have resulted in international political conflicts;

CONSIDERING

That joint actions by state authorities in Cuba and Venezuela allowed judicial officials to prosecute and sanction those responsible for such actions;

CONSIDERING

That the terrorist Luis Posada Carriles avoided being brought to justice on numerous occasions and often with the use of violence, escaping from various Venezuelan prisons, most notably his escape from the San Juan de los Morros Prison on August 18, 1985;

CONSIDERING

That having detected that the terrorist fugitive Luis Posada Carriles had been detained in the Republic of Panama, accused and convicted of planning a new terrorist attack against the President of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro, the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela requested his extradition pursuant to a decision of the

Chamber of Penal Cassation of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice;

CONSIDERING

That said request was denied by the Government of Panama under the presidency of Mireya Moscoso, who reprieved Luis Posada Carriles, effectively ignoring the Extradition Treaty between the two countries and provoking international condemnation;

CONSIDERING

That terrorist attacks constitute crimes against humanity that can cause social commotion and must be punished by the competent authorities in any country in the world;

CONSIDERING

That the families of the victims and their respective countrymen await that justice be done for these abhorrent terrorist acts.

AGREES

First: To express support for the decision of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice which, in a sovereign, autonomous, and independent decision, dictated the issuance of an extradition request for the terrorist Luis Posada Carriles to the Government of the United States of America.

Second: To ratify the National Assembly's repudiation and condemnation of this abominable terrorist act, just as the repudiation and condemnation of similar acts that occur anywhere else in the world.

Third: To ratify the National Assembly's repudiation of the conduct of the Republic of Panama's former president, Mireya Moscoso, who in reprieving the terrorist Luis Posada Carriles violated the terms of the Extradition Treaty in force between Panama and Venezuela.

Fourth: To request that the Government of the United States of America provide information as to whether Luis Posada Carriles is within its territory, and if so, to provide for his immediate extradition.

Fifth: To encourage the Organization of American States, the United Nations, and the international community coordinate efforts to capture and extradite one of the most dangerous terrorists in the history of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Sixth: To request that the Congress of the United States of America ratify their absolute rejection of terrorism and their conviction to fight it.

Seventh: To deliver copies of this legislation to the diplomatic representatives in Venezuela of Cuba, Guyana, Barbados, South Korea, Panama, and the United States of America.

Eighth: To publicize said legislation.

Ratified and signed in the Federal Legislative Palace, headquarters of the National Assembly, in Caracas, Venezuela, on the fifth day of May of the year 2005, year 195 of Venezuelan independence and year 146 of the federation.

NICOLÁS MADURO MOROS,
President.
RICARDO GUTIÉRREZ,
First Vice-President.
PEDRO CARREÑO,
Second Vice-President.
IVÁN ZERPA GUERRERO,
Secretary.
JOSÉ GREGORIO VIANA,
Assistant Secretary

CONGRATULATING THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY ON ITS 180TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 2005

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this year the American Tract Society is celebrating the 180th Anniversary of its founding in 1825. There is no doubt that the American Tract Society has played a pivotal role in advancing Christian family values in this country. Not only does American Tract Society have a widespread and profound impact on the current moral climate of the United States, but its tracts deliver a message of hope worldwide.

The American Tract Society was founded to address the need for solid Biblical teaching and evangelism in the wide-open, ever-expanding Western frontier of our country. Too often, frontier families found themselves without any access to a church and without vital Christian fellowship. The Society was born out of this profound need and quickly became the largest publishing house in the United States, publishing around 8 million pieces in 1860.

The American Tract Society has continued to grow and evolve based on the changing world around it. While the society holds steadfastly to the timeless and unchanging quality of Christ's Gospel message, they recognize the need to remain relevant in their medium to maximize the impact.

And so in this Anniversary year, I congratulate the American Tract Society and challenge them to continue spreading God's message of salvation to a world that desperately needs it.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES E. SIMPSON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 2005

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a Brooklynite and distinguished lawyer, Charles E. Simpson. It is an honor to represent Mr. Simpson in the House of Representatives and it behooves us to pay tribute to such an outstanding leader.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Simpson received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1974, graduating magna cum laude from Pepperdine University and named a Martin Luther King, Jr. Fellow. He subsequently obtained his Juris Doctor from Harvard University in 1978. Before completing his undergraduate studies, Mr. Simpson dedicated three years of service to the United States Air Force. As a lawyer, Mr. Simpson often represents debtors and creditors in Chapter 11 Reorganization cases. He is currently a partner of Windels Marx Lane & Mittendorf, LLP, and chairs the firm's Bankruptcy, Creditors' Rights and Workouts Practice Group, and is a member of the Corporate and Securities, Litigation and Alternative Dispute Resolution, and Real Estate Practice Groups.

Mr. Simpson has served as counsel to me since 1981. He also acted as outside counsel to the Brooklyn Navy Yard Development Corporation from 1983 through 1996. Mr. Simpson engaged in several philanthropic activities